

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL
MOUTRIE PIANOS

Representing the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

KNITTED
NECKWEAR

Made with extra thin bands which obviate the difficulty of sliding the Tie between folds of Double Collar. Wear well and permanently retain their Shape.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK
No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE ONE OUGHT.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 636.

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending
PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vide Lancet.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 3rd Aug., 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 27th July and, in the interval, a rather better feeling has developed in some sections of our local market, more particularly in 'Docks, Wharves, and Cements, which show an improvement upon recent quotations. The market for investment securities remains very dull, in sympathy with the rising tendency of Sterling exchange.

Shanghai market for Cotton shares has been fairly active and closes steady at quotations. Singapore market for Rubber Shares remains firm, but prices show only small variations. The following are to-day's wired quotations for Rubber shares, in Straits currency:—

Alor Gajahs	11.25
Ayer Panas	11.25
Glencaly	2.50
Kedahs	4.50
Kempas	2.50
Malaka Pindas	2.87
Malakoffs	4.65
New Serendubs	4.50
Sandycrofts	4.80
Tapahs	21.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/9. Star Silver is quoted 40s. Sterling T.T. is 2/14. Singapore T.T. is 112s. Shanghai T.T. and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s. Bills are both nominal.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai are unchanged at 866, at which rate a few sales have been made and a few more shares are obtainable.

MARINE INSURANCES.—No business is reported. Yangtzes are rather better at 105 with ex. 75. Unions continue to offer at 55s, and Cantons could be got at 53s. North Chinas are nominal at Tls. 140.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires are wanted at 143. Hongkong Fires are easier, with sellers at 53s, and buyers offering 53s.

SHIPPING.—There is no change in this market and no transactions are reported except a few Star Ferries at 22s. Douglas's remain at 8s, and Indo-China Deferred at 101s, both nominal. Steamboats are also nominal at 21s.

OUTS.—Shells are wanted at 120/- cum all. Langkats could be placed in the North at Tls. 15. Ural Caspians are nominal at 22/-.

REFINERIES.—No business has been done and prices are unchanged with buyers of Malabons at 22s, and China Sugars nominal at 9s.

MINES.—Kallians are in request at 24/6, and Ruhs at 22/4s, but without bringing out sellers. Tronchs are nominal at 25/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—A fairly large business has been done in this section and prices, mostly, show an improvement. A good demand for Hongkong and Whampoa Docks lifted the price steadily to 111s cash, and business was put through at 112s September, and 112s October. Market closes with buyers at 111s cash. Kowloon Wharves have also improved materially, and after sales at intermediate prices, they close with probable buyers at 75s cash, and corresponding rates forward. Shanghai Docks have somewhat weakened, and after sales at Tls. 87 cum div., they finish with buyers at Tls. 78 ex div. of Tls. 9.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—There is nothing to report, beyond sales of Humphreys at 64s. Hotels are wanted at 85s, and West Point at 85s. Centrals are offering at 85s. Lands nominal at 90s.

COTTON MILLS.—This has been a fairly good market. Ewos are in request at 182s, Kung Yiks at Tls. 15, and Yangtzeops at Tls. 51. Shanghai Cottons improved to Tls. 130, but close with probable sellers at the rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A moderate demand for Cements sufficed to raise the price to 77s, at which they close steady. Tramways have come to business at 64s, and China Providents at 77s, and further shares in the latter Company are wanted at quotation. Electrics are in demand at 84s, as are Steam Laundries at 84s. China Lights were done at 44s, which remains the nominal quotation. Other quotations are nominal at rates quoted in list.

Memo.—Next Settlement Day, 20th August.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwalla, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated August 3rd, state:

Since our last report on the 18th ult., our yarn market had kept up a very firm tone, and the rates advanced \$10 to \$15 all round. Chinese buyers were continuously buying at these high prices up to the first part of the interval, but, on learning the sudden news of special arrangements of tonnage for shipments of yarn from Bombay, latterly withheld making any fresh purchases, and are now anxiously watching the movements of shipments from India, which a great way to affect our market.

The prices in India are still very high, and from the present prospects do not show any tendency towards a decline in the near future.

Owing to very scanty arrivals from Japan, a big rise of \$17 has taken place in 20s yarn, which is keenly inquired for.

At the close there is very little business, but our market keeps comparatively steady.

Sales amount to about 5,000 bales. Stocks are estimated at 27,000 bales, including about 24,000 bales for export.

ARRIVALS.—The mail steamer, *Mulla*, and *Sardinia* and extra steamer, *Indo Maru*, from Bombay and *Gregory* appear from Calcutta have brought in 3,500 bales for Hongkong and 11,000 bales for Shanghai.

"Continued at foot of next column."

CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ENTERTAINMENT TO CHINESE OFFICIALS AND MERCHANTS.

A very successful entertainment was given by the members of the British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, last Monday, when their Excellencies the Military and Civil Governors of Kwangtung, together with many Chinese Officials, the Committees of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Silk Guild, the Export Guild, and a large number of leading merchants were entertained at a dinner held at the Victoria Hotel, Shamoon.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. (H.B.M. Consul-General), Honorary President of the Chamber, who, in an excellent speech welcomed the guests on behalf of the members, and, in tracing the history of the Chamber, urged the need of the formation of a General Chinese Association, the Committee of which would be representative of the various guilds now in existence. Such a body, he pointed out, would tend to increase the present friendly relations between Chinese and British merchants in Canton.

Their Excellencies the Military and Civil Governors responded to the toast on behalf of the guests, Dr. Lin Tio Fong, Secretary to the Civil Governor, ably interpreting the speeches. After dinner, the guests witnessed an exhibition of British War Films, including the Battles of the Somme, the Ancre, etc., which were shown in the Canton Club Theatre, and at which there was present, also, a large number of Chinese merchants who were unable to attend the dinner.

The arrangements for the evening were in the hands of Mr. O. Eager and Mr. W. Farmer, who, together with the Committee, are to be congratulated on the success of the gathering, the first of its kind to be held in Canton.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND.

The amount subscribed up to date is \$5,040. The work of taking down the organ commenced on the 3rd July, and its reconstruction is expected to be completed before Christmas.

The necessary expenditure is \$4,500, the recommended expenditure \$7,000; as it is hoped to reach the latter sum, intending subscribers are requested to send their names to the Acting Chaplain (Rev. H. C. H. Griffith) or the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) as soon as possible.

The following is a list of subscriptions to date:—

H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.	\$250.00
Mr. W. L. Patenden	250.00
Mr. N. J. Stubb	250.00
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton	200.00
Mr. D. Landale	200.00
G. K. Nuttall	200.00
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.	150.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.	100.00
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell	100.00
Messrs. G. P. and H. A. Lammer	100.00
Mr. W. M. Humphreys	100.00
T. G. F. Fleming	100.00
G. A. Hastings	100.00
F. B. L. Bowley	100.00
G. T. Edkins	100.00
Henry Humphreys	100.00
Evan Ormiston	50.00
H. B. L. Dowbiggin	50.00
C. Lauritzen	50.00
Capt. E. R. Branch	50.00
Mr. A. G. Coppin	50.00
Rev. H. G. H. Griffith	50.00
Mr. C. Thorne	50.00
H. J. Gedge	50.00
G. W. Barton	50.00
A. O. Lang	50.00
A. S. Soranzen	50.00
P. C. Potts	50.00
Henry Eykes	50.00
J. Owen Hughes	50.00
A. Southolder	50.00
Mr. A. B. Lowe	50.00
G. S. Archbutt	50.00
W. L. Handyside	50.00
C. E. H. Beavis	50.00
H. C. Resker	50.00
Capt. Murray Scott	50.00
Mrs. Murray Scott	50.00
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp	50.00
Mr. J. H. C. Goodhan	50.00
M. S. Northeote	50.00
A. Forbes	50.00
Commander Beckwith	50.00
Mr. C. A. Hooper	50.00
W. Higby	50.00
J. W. Graham	50.00
H. F. Campbell	50.00
J. Witchell	50.00
F. A. Britton	50.00
W. R. Mansfield	50.00
Commander R. N. Myburgh	50.00
Mrs. G. Robertson	50.00
T. Fisher	50.00
Mr. J. M. Gordon	50.00
E. Carmichael	50.00
W. A. Butterfield	50.00
L. Forster	50.00
T. H. King	50.00
Staff of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	75.00

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

1.—STRENGTH.

Private D. G. M. Bernard rejoined the Corps on 2.8.17, is re-allotted Corps No. 1,231 and posted to Scouts Company. No. 1,461 Lee-Corpl. F. L. da Rosa is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 27.7.17.

2.—LEAVE.

Second Lieut. D. Templeton is granted 1 month's leave, from 30.8.17. No. 1,931 Spr. J. E. Hansen is granted 3 months' extension of sick leave, from 26.7.17. No. 1,560 Pte. N. D. Pullen is granted 1 month's sick leave, from 2.8.17.

3.—MEDICAL STAFF.

Reference Corps Order No. 4 dated 20.7.17. Surg. Lieut. Smalley will attend daily (Sundays excepted) at Headquarters from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for sick parade.

4.—DRESS.

Two large pouches will be worn at all parades for tests of Elementary Training.

5.—ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 15th August, 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

6.—PARADES.

Tuesday, 7th instant:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6 Section at Belchers Battery.

5 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Range-takers only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters, under Surg.-Major Wicomb, Corp. Grimes and Corp. Edgcombe.

5.30 p.m. Strutcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.45 p.m. Signalling Section, "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 8th instant:—

5 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

Thursday, 9th instant:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters.

3.30 p.m. Belchers 6 Section (Layers class only) at Belchers Battery.

5 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 10th instant:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Corp. Cassidy) at Headquarters, Musketry instruction.

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6 Section (Range-takers class and Gun Numbers, as detailed only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters, under unit Commander. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Sergt.-Major Wicomb, Corp. Grimes and Corp. Edgcombe.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section, "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

Saturday, 11th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills ordered on 8th and 10th inst. One M. C. O. from each unit sending men will attend.

7.—DETAIL.

On duty 5th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 6th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 7th instant, Right Section M. G. Co.

On duty 8th instant, Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty 9th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 10th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 11th instant, Right Section M. G. Co.

Orderly Officer from 5th to 11th instant, Lieut. Wright.

G. N. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1917.

CAPT. RIEPENHAUSEN.

ADMIRALTY RECONSIDERS ITS REFUSAL TO ISSUE SECRET ORDERS TO HIM.

After refusing for nine months to issue their secret orders to Captain James Riepenhausen, of the Blue Funnel Line, on account of his ancestry, the Admiralty have now changed their minds.

Captain Riepenhausen is again to receive the official confidential instructions without which no captain can now take a ship to sea, and will shortly command a new ship.

When the case was discussed in the House of Commons it was pointed out on behalf of the Admiralty that the instructions could only be issued to masters who were British subjects and were the sons of parents who, at the time of the son's birth, were themselves British subjects by birth or naturalization.

Capt. Riepenhausen, a master mariner, in the service of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. of Liverpool, for ten years, was born in Scotland. His father was born in Hanover a few weeks after Hanover was separated from Great Britain.

At the age of thirteen the father settled in Scotland, became a merchant captain, was naturalised, and married a Scots woman.

Until May, 1916, Capt. Riepenhausen received the Admiralty instructions without question.—*Evening News*.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 5th August, to the morning of Sunday, 12th August.—H.K.V.R. Next for duty.—B" Coy. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer.—Lieut. B. Branch. PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH AUGUST.

Monday, 6th instant:—

Tuesday, 7th instant:—

"A" and "B" Coys. Recruits, Machine Gun Section, Mounted Section, and Signallers on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Tai-koo Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for tests of Elementary Training Musketry. Dress: Drill Order, except Kowloon Dock Section which may parade in plain clothes. Officers and N.C.Os. will commence conducting the tests laid down in paras. 297-299, Chap. IV, Musketry Regulations, Part 1 1909 (Reprint 1912). Copies of the paras. referred to may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room.

Every man, including exempted members, must attend this parade. Coy. Sergt-Majors will send to the Adjutant on 8th August a list of all absentees, noting therein those absent from the Colony on sick leave.

Wednesday, 8th instant:—

All members of "D" Coy. will attend at the Cricket Club Pavilion at 5.15 p.m. for a lecture by C.S.M. F. L. Cooke on Elementary Training Musketry. Dress: Plain Clothes, Rifles.

Thursday, 9th instant:—

Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m., and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 10th instant:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Saturday, 11th instant:—

STRENGTH.

Pte. J. S. Jennings, having joined is allotted Corps No. 860 and posted to Coy. "A," Phibson No. 3 Section 12.

No. 549 Pte. G. A. Pentreath is permitted to resign on appointment as 2nd Lieutenant Indian Army Reserve of Officers with effect from 7th July, 1917.

TRANSFER.

No. 25 Pte. J. Hutchings is transferred to "D" Coy.

(Sd.)

C. CHAMPKIN, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y. S. S. DIVISION.

Tuesday, August 7th:—

5 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 9th:—

5 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Tuesday, August 7th:—

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, August 10th:—

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, August 6th:—

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 9th:—

3 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sd.) E. RAUNIS, (Officer in Charge of District), Hongkong, August 4th, 1917.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The work of construction on this railway has been going on at a snail's pace (says the Chinese Press), and activities from both the Canton and Hupeh ends seem to have been manifest spasmodically at long intervals, for one reason or another, although, it must be understood, and fault does not lie with the engineers or with Chinese officials who are responsible for its construction.

From the Hupeh end, only the section between Wuchang and

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 27th.

STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATION.

Notwithstanding the trouble in the south and the disaffection of the visionary ex-President, Sun Yat-sen, and his equally impracticable ally, Tang Shao-yi, who profess to see in the Premier an opponent of the Republic, distinct progress has been made towards consolidating the Administration. The Cabinet has not been completed, and Feng Kuo-chang, the Acting President, has signified his intention of coming to Peking. That such progress should have been accomplished within twelve days of the fighting in Peking which eliminated Chang Hsun as a military and political factor indicates that the Premier and his Ministers are working with a concerted purpose and a will not always characteristic of Chinese administration.

Apparently the Premier has declined to be distracted by the vapourings of Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi, and the disgraced members of Parliament who are threatening to set up another administration and Parliament, with Canton as the capital. At this distance it is rather difficult justly to appraise this movement at its actual value. It may have a considerable body of public opinion behind it, especially in the South, and it may also have the negligible support of a portion of the Navy, but reports reaching here of fighting in the neighbourhood of Canton and telegrams received from various leaders prove an absence of unanimity in the matter of opposing Tuan Chi-jui, the Prime Minister and saviour of the Republic from the Manchu Restoration carried out by Chang Hsun and his pig-tailed warriors. After all, it must be difficult to rouse people to "save the Republic" when it has already been saved for them by Tuan Chi-jui, and it will call for all the plausibilities and sophistries of Sun Yat-sen to convince men that constitutional government is really endangered. That being so, Tuan Chi-jui has proceeded with his work of reorganising the administration, a task in which he is being assisted by men of considerable ability and of recognised standing in the country, and once the government is established with the legal President at its head, it will be in a position to deal with Southern reactionists, if necessary.

Rumour has been busy with the suggestion that the President and the Premier did not see eye to eye, but the published exchanges between the two, both telegraphic and written, disprove these statements. It has also been suggested, with perhaps a little more knowledge of the personality of the President, that the latter would not leave Nanking for Peking until he was assured that the opposition in the South was not of a very serious matter. Feng Kuo-chang's characteristic caution and inclination to benevolent neutrality in all disputes would lead many people to indulge in such an anticipation, but if Feng's communications to Peking are to be taken seriously there seems to be little doubt that he will come north before many more days have passed. One explanation of his delay is that several prominent men have addressed telegrams to Li Yuan-hung urging him to retain the Presidency, and, having regard to Oriental etiquette, Feng cannot show unseemly haste to take up the Presidential responsibility if there is the slightest possibility of Li changing his mind.

For a few days it seemed as if the Cabinet were wavering on the subject of Parliament. Advocates of the restoration of the dissolved Assembly pleaded that such a course would disarm the opposition of the Kuomintang party, and would tend to unity; but it is not to be wondered at that the Premier and his colleagues declined to take the risk of calling together a body whose Kuomintang majority consistently opposed every policy of the Premier and that, too, after it had approved of his nomination as Premier and as Minister of War. The expediency of summoning Parliament was discussed at several meetings of the Cabinet, but it has now been decided, apparently, not to reconvoke Parliament but to call together a National Council composed of representatives from each Province, to draft a constitution and an election law under which the new Parliament would be elected. Naturally, this

proposal is not acceptable to those Kuomintang M.P.s. who thus lose their jobs and their good salaries, and it is only to be expected that they will do all in their power to oppose it, but this "rice bowl" patriotism is becoming too obvious to be convincing.

Imprecability is chronic with the Chinese Government, but the affliction is more than usually acute these days. Fortunately, however, the administration has the goodwill and support of the Foreign Powers, and facilities were given for the release of a substantial salt surplus for last month and will be given for an early release of this month's at the due date. Several of the Provinces have sent in their monthly remittances, which may be taken more as evidence of loyalty than of financial comfort. Money is urgently needed, and the Minister of Finance opened inquiries with a view to obtaining it from Japanese sources. These negotiations, however, had to be abandoned when it was announced that no such loan could be made without the consent of the Consortium bankers. This objection may be waived, or some agreement may be made which admits of nominal participation of the Quadruple Group. Meantime, the Bank of China has commenced partial specie payment, \$20,000 in silver being handed daily to the police to exchange for one dollar notes. This will mean the revival of long queues of men and women outside the several police-stations waiting in wet and shine for many weary hours in order to get one silver dollar for the note they hold, for presumably, only one note will be exchanged per person, as usual. Cynics suggest, of course, that the friends and relatives of the police officers and others who have made friends by little presents will have all the facilities, while others will be unlucky. This partial resumption of specie payment may inspire some little confidence in the Banks and may send up the value of the notes by a few points, but it will not solve the difficulties which have to be encountered. This can only be done by a substantial loan. It is reported that the Bank of Communications may also commence partial resumption of specie payment next month, but, like the other, this can only be regarded as "look out" pidgeon, intended to enhance the reputation of the Bank before it is in a proper position to claim its pre-mortgage standing.

Another subject which the Cabinet has been discussing is that of declaring war upon Germany. The only question which arises is whether they should wait for the calling of some kind of Parliament or decide upon their own responsibility, subsequently inviting Parliament, when assembled, to ratify this decision. There seems to be little doubt that if the Cabinet do so they will have the approval of the Entente Ministers and the government will receive the assistance promised by the Foreign Governments. With this assistance and support the position of the new government would be enormously strengthened.

Before leaving political topics it should be mentioned that the Dutch Minister has declined to surrender Chang Hsun to the Chinese Government. Meantime, friends are endeavouring to obtain a pardon for Chang Hsun, some of the arguments being that he was not the only imperialist and that he should not be singled out for punishment. Perhaps the quality of mercy in high places may not be able to resist such appeals. The remainder of Chang's troops at Hsuehow-fu are, apparently, to be transferred to the command of Ni Shih-chung, who succeeds to Chang's office as High Inspector of the Yangtze Valley, a position which many feel will tempt Ni to commit the excesses which Chang Hsun permitted in regard to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Peking is quiet—deeply dull, in fact—probably the reaction from the period of excitement just terminated. Li Yuan-hung is still in the French Hospital, where he receives telegrams urging him to retain the Presidency. He would like to leave Peking, but there are suggestions that it is pointed out to him very plainly that it would not be advisable for him to take his departure at present. The South are very anxious to have him come to Canton and give a semblance of legality to their separatist movement. Local newspapers put it bluntly; they say he would not be allowed to leave the capital.

EXTENSIVE FLOODING.

The much overdue rain has come at length and in such volume that it has been transformed from a blessing to a calamity. Crops have suffered badly, and the yield will prove much less than was expected, while the extensive flooding has done much damage to property. The mud and stone houses of the North are not built to withstand such excess rainfall, with the result that there have been many collapses in and out of the city, while the so-called foreign structures have not been improved by serious leakage. A washout has taken place on the Peking-Mukden Railway near Talingho, and the service has consequently been interrupted for some days.

Reports from London indicate that Sir John Jordan will soon be returning to Peking. He was recently on a holiday in Ireland. The June number of the *Geographical Journal* contains the report of a lecture delivered by Mr. Wilton, of the British Legation here, on a trip through Yunnan, and the British Minister was one of the subsequent speakers. In this connection it is worthy of note that Mr. Wilton—who, by the way, is an Opium Commissioner—expressed the unorthodox opinion that men in the South who took opium in moderation and ate plenty of food were capable of more exertion than those who ate little and took a great deal of opium. This view ought to be worth something to the Opium Combine.

I understand that Captain Denny has left London for Peking, whither he comes as assistant military attaché to Colonel Robertson.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
REPORT ON THE BRITISH
SECTION FOR 1916.

In his Report on the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway for 1916, Mr. H. P. Winslow, the manager, says:—The new Terminal Passenger Station at Kowloon, which was commenced on March 1st, 1914, was completed and opened to the public on March 28th, and the commodious accommodation now provided is much appreciated by the travelling public and the staff alike.

The materials for the roofing of the platform have not yet been delivered, the contract time being extended on account of the war.

The arrival of the Pooley weighbridge was unfortunately delayed, but the greater portion of it has now reached the Colony, and it is hoped to erect it early in the coming year. The Avery weighing machine has been installed in the concrete base, Kowloon station.

During the year the extension to the Locomotive Yard, which included the laying of about 3,400 yards of new track and 18 sets of crossings was completed, as also the extension of the Locomotive Shed by 112 feet. The completion of the new Running Shed, 500 feet by 30 feet, mentioned in my last year's report, was, however, delayed by the difficulty in obtaining possession of a small lot of house property standing on the site. As the original roofing ordered for these two buildings was unobtainable, and the one from England as a substitute proved to be totally unsuitable to the requirements of this country, it was decided to construct the Running Shed in reinforced concrete and brickwork, roofed with Marseille tiles, while a reinforced concrete roof was adapted to the Locomotive shed extension.

It is a matter of regret that I am again unable to report that through traffic has been maintained throughout the year with Canton. Internal troubles in the Kwangtung province are responsible for this. Fighting occurred at Nam Kong station at the end of April and spread to Shek Lung. On June 10th, No. 3 down express was wrecked by robbers between Nam Kong and Sun Tung on the Chinese Section. An American missionary and one Chinese were killed and 18 Chinese injured. The line at the same point was again damaged on July 23rd by revolutionaries and the telegraph wires cut. From that date traffic was completely discontinued between Shek Lung and Canton, but a service of trains between Hongkong and Shek Lung was continued to August 14th, when fighting began in the neighbourhood of Shuen Chuen, which necessitated the cancelling of all out local trains which were run to Lo Wu from the 15th to 19th. On the 20th it was found possible to run trains to Shek Lung, but on the 25th fighting again took place at Wang Lik, and the through train service had to be suspended until the 26th, and on the 30th a curtailed through train service was resumed, the up and down mid-day express trains being cancelled.

Notwithstanding the frequent suspension of the train service the receipts show an increase when compared with the previous year. In February, the tramway system was adopted on the Fanling Branch Line, seven new halts were made and a two-cent fare charged between each. This has so far proved a success and seems to be appreciated, as the earnings of the line show an increase of \$3,923.17 over the previous year, the number of passengers carried being 67,608 as against 47,928 in 1915.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The estimated capital expenditure for the year was \$386,108, but, owing to the delay in the delivery of materials from England, only \$209,380.74 of this sum was required, and, after the deduction of \$10,670.25 received by sale of old construction plant and materials, the year's expenditure amounted to \$168,715.41.

It has been the custom in the past for the stores in suspense account to appear as a sub-head in the construction account, but as it was decided to transfer this to a separate account, the value of the stores at the end of 1915 (\$104,315.40) has been deducted. The construction cost of the main line to end of the year now stands at \$14,710,917.29 and the fanling branch \$89,808.57.

The revenue statements of earnings and expenditure follow the line previously adopted. The expenditure of all departments have been carefully watched, and, with the exception of the excess of \$46,025.58 under locomotive expenses, which was due to an advance transfer to the price of coal, the estimates have not been exceeded, and this sum was reduced to \$4,099.76 by savings under other heads of the locomotive expenses. In spite of the increased cost of coal the percentage of expenditure to gross receipts show a decrease of 8.45 per cent. when compared with the previous year.

The working expenses amounted to \$296,691.63 against an estimate of \$310,945.

The revenue derived from through passenger traffic was \$192,888.29. It was not to be expected that the estimated figure of \$250,000 would be reached in view of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the Kwangtung province.

The through goods traffic amounted to \$18,407.50, or about 35 per cent. more than the previous year and it is hoped that with the establishment of the goods agency this traffic will increase.

The local passenger receipts show an improvement on 1915. The increase in first and second class is largely due to the going traffic.

The local passengers carried were as follows:—

Passengers, 1915	Passengers, 1916
First Class	First Class
1,238	1,231
Second Class	Second Class
16,322	16,506
Third Class	Third Class
380,935	385,923

In February the Star Ferry rates for Railway passengers using the ferry were considerably raised and the increase was

FORESTRY IN HONGKONG.
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
FOR 1916.

The report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for 1916 by Mr. W. J. Titcher, the Superintendent, states:—

Formation of Pine Tree Plantations.—On the hills in the vicinity of the Fanling Golf Course 40,000 one-year old seedlings were planted, in the Cheungshawan reservoir catchment area 15,000, in the Tytan catchment area 25,000, at Kowloon Tsai 10,000, in King's Park 370, and on Chang Chau Island 100.

On grass banks on the southern slopes of the Kowloon hills 52 lbs. of pine tree were sown broadcast.

Broadleaved Trees Planted.—In the Tytan catchment area 3,384 Eucalyptus and 700 *Trichostema* seedlings were planted. In the Pokfulam valley 780 *Melaleuca* and 210 *Tristania* were put in, and on Cheung Chau Island 800 *Tristania*, 195 *Banias* seedlings and 50 *Banias* cuttings. In the vicinity of the Fanling Golf Course the following seedling trees were planted:—2,437 *Eucalyptus*, 2,775 *Melaleuca*, 1,434 *Tristania*, 24 *Albizia*, 24 *Aleurites*, 4 *Celtis*, 13 *Ficus* *infectoria*, and 7 *Campylopus*.

Owing to the excessively dry weather at the end of the year—only 92 of an inch of rain fell in the last three months—fires were very numerous, no less than 35 being reported for the last quarter.

One of the biggest fires occurred near Deepwater Bay, where 10,000 trees were killed and many more injured. Another was near the Saikung Road, where 2,000 trees were badly damaged. Both these fires were caused, in all probability, by pedestrians throwing away unextinguished matches, cigarettes or cigars.

Forest Guards Service.—The number of persons proceeded against for committing forestry offences was 395 compared with 263 in the previous year. Out of this number 353 were convicted, 9 had their bail exonerated, and 2 were required to sign personal bonds, and of the 31 discharges, 16 were cautioned.

The District Officer was asked to warn the villagers of Tai Wai as it was found that considerable damage to trees and shrubs was going on in the vicinity of this village.

Considerable damage to plantations was also discovered in the plantations near Ngau Tau Kok, Maletong, and Shekluipui and the villagers of these places were warned by the Assistant District Officer at my request.

Planting and Care of Roadside Trees.—One thousand three hundred and eighty-nine trees and shrubs were planted along side roads or in the vicinity of roads in Hongkong and Kowloon. The principal roads planted were Pokfulam, Aberdeen, Victoria, Little Hongkong, Deepwater Bay, and Brimwood.

Fanling-Castle Peak Road.—Five hundred and ninety-four trees consisting of *Poinciana*, *Melaleuca*, *Albizia* and *Campylopus* were planted on the newly completed side of the road between Fanling and Santin. Trees previously planted between Fanling and Castle Peak which had failed, from one cause or another, were replaced.

Fanling-Taiipo Road.—One hundred and fifty-three trees were planted between Taiipo market and Taiipo and failures were made good. Many of the trees along these roads, principally *Poinciana* and *Albizia*, are now big enough to give a certain amount of shade but others have not done so well. They have had many difficulties to contend with, including straying cattle, Chinese boys, insects, and strong winds.

Fanling Hills.—In addition to the pine and broad-leaved trees planted on the hills around the Golf Course upwards of 5,500 flowering trees and shrubs were put in.

Clearing Undergrowth around Houses.—The clearing at Government expense for anti-malaria purposes amounted to about 5,000,000 square feet in Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories. In addition about 65,000 square feet were cleared at the cost of private individuals.

Clearing for Survey Purposes.—Over 1,000,000 square feet were cleared at the request of the Public Works Department for survey purposes.

The Cultivation.—At the request of the District Officer I visited the tea plantation near the Lead Mine Pass in the New Territories to see the progress of curing as practised by the grower. The tea grown at this place has a very bitter flavour, which is evidently due to the way in which it is cured. Suggestions were made as to the best way of reducing the bitterness.

Gated from 1st February, 1916. During the year a sum of \$20,266.09 was paid to the Star Ferry Company, \$5,033.04 of this amount being in respect of traffic from 1st February, 1915, to 28th February, 1916.

The local goods traffic revenue is slightly below that of 1915. The increase under sundry traffic is due to the inclusion of rent collected in respect of receipts for the year, which were \$906,218.67 as against \$343,760.08, or an increase of \$562,458.59, and the working expenses \$296,691.63, or \$574.24 less. The balance after paying working expenses stands at \$609,524.04 or \$23,020.53 more than the previous year.

The results of the past 5 years are as follows:—

Year	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Earnings
1912	\$241,649.02	\$207,350.78	\$34,298.24
1913	323,633.22	245,808.68	77,824.54
1914	384,808.22	274,368.39	110,439.83
1915	443,769.08	297,585.97	146,183.11
1916	506,218.67	296,691.63	209,524.04

No accidents occurred on the British Section to the Travelling Public or to railway servants during the year, but two Chinese were killed while trespassing on the railway.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

TELEPHONE 1741.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.
SOLE AGENTS

FOR

CHAS. PRICE & CO. (LONDON),
ENGINE OIL.VALVOLINE CO. (NEW YORK),
ENGINE OIL.ARCH. EADIE & CO. (GLASGOW),
PAINTS AND OILS.

BAXTER & CO. (DUNDEE), CANVAS.

GOUROCK ROPE WORK CO.
(PORT GLASGOW), CANVAS.GARLOCK PACKING CO.
(SAN FRANCISCO), ENGINE PACKING.MANDER BROS. (WOLVERHAMPTON),
"OLSINA" WATER PAINT.

SHIPS' STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. AUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.
THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1467-2

Powell & Co.

TELEPHONE 2346

OUR CASH

SALE

Commences on Wednesday, August 1st, for four days only.

The remainder of our Stock of Summer

BLOUSES, SKIRTS, GOWNS,
MILLINERY,

will be offered at exceptionally low prices to clear.

A few Artificial and Pure Silk Coats in pretty colours

at 25% discount.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S DEPT.

19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER, capable of taking charge of an old-established Printing Office in the Straits Settlements. One with knowledge of the working of the Linotype Machines preferred. Good prospects to competent man.
Apply, with references, and stating age, nationality, and salary required, to—
"S."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[912]

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., on SATURDAY, 18th August, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th August to 20th August, both days inclusive.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1917. [913]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1917, at 12.15 o'clock p.m., when the proposed Resolution duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for that purpose and held on the 19th day of July, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—
"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.
A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.
Dated this 4th day of August, 1917.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager. [914]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th of August, 1917, BANK HOLIDAY.
By Order of the Committee.
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary. [911]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 6th instant.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [898]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54319 to 54343, 10203 to 10207, 52543 to 52549, 4186 to 4190 and 43671 to 43681 and Provisional Certificate No. 43671 dated Hongkong, 23rd July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to 88230, all Registered in the name of SIE CARL MEYER, Bart, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43671 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager. [901]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at Noon.

AGENDA.

- 1.—For the purpose of having in pursuance of Section 188 of Ordinance No. 58 of 1911 of Hongkong an account laid before the Members showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
- 2.—To propose an Extraordinary Resolution sanctioning a Final return to the Members as follows:—
"That a Final return by the Liquidator of Nine Cents Hongkong Currency per Share to the persons who are Registered as Members of the Company on the 7th day of August, 1917, be and the same hereby be sanctioned."
- 3.—To determine by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books and accounts of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1917, to TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, both days inclusive.
Dated the Second day of July, 1917.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator. [890]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/8 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [889]

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AMOY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of "INSPECTOR OF POLICE" to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy.
Applicants should state their age, whether married or single, and should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience.

A knowledge of Police duties and Hindustani are essential qualifications. Copies only of testimonials need be sent in with the application.

The successful candidate will assume office on the 1st November, 1917.

The maximum salary to be paid to such "Inspector of Police" shall be \$550.00 Amoy currency per month with an annual increase of \$25.00 per month to a final maximum of \$300.00 per month.

The term of Agreement will be three years.

Uniform, Quarters, Fuel and Light and Medical Attendance will be provided.

Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF POLICE INSPECTOR" addressed to the Chairman, KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy, and should reach Amoy not later than September 30th, 1917.

By Order of the Council,
T. W. DOBSON,
Secretary, K.M.C. [878]

WANTED.

AN ENGINEER, experience in surveying essential.
Apply, stating experience, etc.,
Box No. 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[905]

FOR SALE.

BRITISH POSTAGE STAMPS in packets (no duplicate).

100 Stamps for \$0.75	225 Stamps for \$3.25
150 " " 1.75	275 " " 4.25
175 " " 2.25	300 " " 4.75
200 " " 2.75	325 " " 5.25

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Joe House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG LON CO., LTD.,
44, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD" No. 43, PEAK, Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months.
FLATS, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchoi.
HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPTON DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [894]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamsham, Canton, Nos. 31 and 32.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [896]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [898]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road Central.

A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES in Shamsham, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [893]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [897]

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

(12)

MARRIAGE.

SILVA-HOYES.—At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, on July 28th, F. A. da SILVA, to DAISY MAY HOYES.

DEATHS.

MEDHURST.—At Merstham, on 2nd Aug., GEORGE H. MEDHURST, Director of Dodwell & Co., Ltd. [910]
THOMAS.—At London, on July 19th, Captain CHARLES EDWARD LLOYD THOMAS, R.N., in his 40th year, younger son of THOMAS THOMAS, No. 6, Bluff, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1917.

A SKELETON BILL.

We hope that when the Compulsory Military Service Bill comes up for second reading the unofficial members of the Legislative Council will insist upon the Government making a clear statement of the precise objects which the measure is intended to serve. There is nothing to indicate that it is a temporary measure designed to meet the special circumstances created by the war; on the contrary the Bill provides that every person who becomes a member of the Defence Corps shall continue to be a member "until he is discharged, or dismissed or exempted." All British male subjects between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, who are ordinarily resident in Hongkong, will be liable to military service in the Colony, with certain exceptions that are specified and such others as the Governor-in-Council may see fit to make. It is not, however, intended at present to call up men other than those of British race, at any rate in large numbers, though the offer of their services will, as hitherto, be welcomed. Subject to any regulations which may be framed by the Governor-in-Council, the provisions of the Army Act will apply to all the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, thus formed, but the confirmation of His Excellency will be required before any sentence of a Court Martial can be carried into execution. What change it is intended to introduce by this we cannot imagine, for we were under the impression that the local Volunteers were already

subject to the Army Act, and that it was by virtue of this fact that some of them had been tried by Court Martial for breach of discipline. Nor can we discern the reason why the age-limit has been placed as high as fifty-five, in view of the fact that in Great Britain it is forty-one for the Army and only fifty for the new Volunteer force for Home Defence.

Certainly it cannot be argued that the climatic conditions in Hongkong are more favourable to the preservation of youthfulness than those which obtain in the temperate zone. At all events fifty-five is the age at which Civil Servants in this Colony are at liberty to retire on pension. Obviously it is not expected that the Bill will make any material addition to the numerical strength of the local defence force. So much was admitted by H.E. the Governor in his dispatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 11th. The idea is, apparently, that it will conduce to increased efficiency, though no explanation is given on this point beyond the vague announcement that some re-organization of the existing Volunteer force is contemplated by the Governor-in-Council.

The necessity for this is generally recognised, and the fact that it has only just dawned upon the authorities after three years of war proves, in the words of the Prime Minister, that "we are a slow people, not quick in the uptake." While, however, it may be conceded that there is room for improvement in the local Auxiliary forces it is not apparent, as we have said, how this is to be secured. It seems rather late in the day to make heavier demands upon the European commercial community, who have already

occurred at Merstham on the 2nd inst. of Mr. George H. Medhurst, an old and well-known resident of Hongkong. He joined the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. in 1892 and came to this Colony in 1901. On his retirement from the management of the firm in 1912 he was succeeded by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. During his residence here Mr. Medhurst was on the directorate of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., the Wharf and Godown Co., the Union Insurance of Canton, and other local undertakings, and was a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

We regret to record the death, which occurred at Merstham on the 2nd inst. of Mr. George H. Medhurst, an old and well-known resident of Hongkong. He joined the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. in 1892 and came to this Colony in 1901. On his retirement from the management of the firm in 1912 he was succeeded by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. During his residence here Mr. Medhurst was on the directorate of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., the Wharf and Godown Co., the Union Insurance of Canton, and other local undertakings, and was a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, a well-dressed Chinese youth was charged with stealing \$80 in banknotes from another youth. Mr. Beamis appeared to defend, and defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was remanded, bail being fixed at \$200.

An extraordinary general meeting of the British Traders' Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the head office of the Company on Thursday, August 16th at 12.15 p.m.

Major G. Badham-Thornhill, D.S.O., R.G.A., formerly in Hongkong, and more recently Staff Officer to the Colonial Forces in Singapore, has been appointed Acting Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Field Artillery.

There will be a special Service of Intercession at St. Peter's Church tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. The collection will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen and will be sent to the head office of the Society in London.

Ticket No. 89, drawn last evening, won the case of butterflies presented by R. S. M. Tatlow, R.G.A. The proceeds of the raffle, amounting to £24 3s. 4d., will be forwarded to the St. Dunstan Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

Presumably owing to the recent disclosures showing the difficulty which Service men in the Colony experience in making both ends meet, it is now announced that they will be allowed to send letters to the United Kingdom, etc., free of postage.

Although the inclement weather interfered materially with the activities of the Rambling Section of the Middlesex Regiment, the number of individual trips made by the troops at Mount Austin and Victoria during July was 865. The light refreshments and other facilities for the outings are provided by the Services' Entertainment Committee.

As already announced, a special Service of Intercession in connection with the War will be held in St. John's Cathedral tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. H. E. the Governor and H. E. the General will attend. The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach. Sentholders are requested to be in their seats five minutes before the service; after that, all seats will be free, except those reserved for the Naval and Military Services. A collection will be made for the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

We regret to record the death, which occurred at Merstham on the 2nd inst. of Mr. George H. Medhurst, an old and well-known resident of Hongkong. He joined the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. in 1892 and came to this Colony in 1901. On his retirement from the management of the firm in 1912 he was succeeded by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. During his residence here Mr. Medhurst was on the directorate of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., the Wharf and Godown Co., the Union Insurance of Canton, and other local undertakings, and was a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

YOUTH IN TROUBLE.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, a well-dressed Chinese youth was charged with stealing \$80 in banknotes from another youth. Mr. Beamis appeared to defend, and defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was remanded, bail being fixed at \$200.

LIGHTER AND A STEAMER.

The master of a lighter belonging to the Hongkong and Canton Tug and Lighter Co. was charged before Mr. Wood with an offence against the regulations of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

It was stated that the defendant was waiting at the Company's Wharves with his lighter for a steamer to come alongside. The man was ordered by Mr. Heron, one of the officers of the Company, to get away. He ignored the instructions, and did not move until the ship was actually berthed.

Defendant said he was prepared to leave when ordered, but the lighter was not easy to manage and a strong tide was pressing the lighter against the side of the wharf.

Mr. Allen, manager of the lighter Company, said the lighter was loading steel bars and as the time for taking delivery expired on August 2nd they wanted to get the cargo otherwise they would have had to pay three cents per cwt. on 231 tons. The defendant was trying to move the lighter when ordered, but was prevented from doing so owing to the proximity of other lighters.

Mr. Wood said he thought the order should have been obeyed, and imposed a fine of \$20.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

On Tuesday afternoon an assistant shroff employed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was proceeding to his home with his wages, \$45 in notes, in his coat pocket. As he was turning the corner of D'Aguiar Street, and all unknown to him, a Chinese picked his pocket. When the shroff arrived home he was proceeding to place his wages in his money-box when he discovered that the notes had vanished.

It so happened that a young marine hawk saw the incident and he at once followed the thief. Soon afterwards the pickpocket was joined by three other men, and together they went to Kowloon. The hawk followed, and when approaching the water police station he rushed up to the station and informed a detective of what he had seen. Together they went in search of the men. In Cameron Road they came upon three men dividing up money, one of whom was the pickpocket. He was arrested, but the other two men got away. When the pickpocket had arrived at the police station he was found to have \$28.73 in his possession. The Central Police station was telephoned up to see if anyone had reported the loss of money, and at that particular time the assistant shroff was in the charge room reporting the loss of his wages.

The case came before Mr. Wood yesterday and the hearing was adjourned.

INDIANS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

FATAL SEQUEL TO KOWLOON ASSAULT.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The three Indian Naval Dockyard constables, who are charged with the murder of an Indian Sergt.-Major, also of the Naval Dockyard, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

Mr. Wakeman said that about 4 p.m. on July 7th the deceased, who had been visiting the Hongkong and Singapore battalion barracks, was proceeding along Nathan Road. Opposite the Portuguese Club he was suddenly assaulted by the three defendants and was very seriously injured. The deceased was afterwards taken to the Government Civil Hospital by the police, and he died from his injuries a few days ago. While he was in hospital the deceased made statements, and these were taken down. From these statements there was no doubt that the three prisoners were the men who assaulted the deceased. He was not aware of what the motive of the crime was, but it appeared that the three prisoners were following the deceased down the road, and there must have been some quarrel or grievance, because all the way down the road the three prisoners were shouting at the deceased, and, as the deceased said, when he turned around he distinctly saw the three prisoners, armed with sticks, and soon afterwards they assaulted him. These blows caused such injuries that the man subsequently died. The Crown Solicitor added that a large crowd gathered, the assault was seen by someone, but the men were not identified. Also, no sticks had been recovered.

Dr. Smalley, Medical Officer for Kowloon, spoke to being called to see an Indian soon after 4 p.m. on July 7th. Nearly opposite the entrance of the Club de Recreo he saw the man lying on a seat. His clothes were soaked with blood, and he was bleeding freely from the head, behind the left ear. The wound must have been caused by some heavy blow, and it was such a wound as was liable to cause death. Witness cleaned and dressed the wound, and the deceased was then removed by Sergt. Caygill.

Dr. Woodman, Assistant Medical Officer of the G.O.H., said the deceased was received into the hospital at 5.20 p.m. on July 7th. He was suffering from a fracture of the skull which exposed the brain, and was bleeding from the nose and ears. There was also a bruise across the back, and on the right hip and right arm. These bruises were quite recent. The deceased was in hospital for three weeks, and he died at 2.15 p.m. on July 25th. The cause of death was fracture of the skull, meningitis and exhaustion. Witness was present when the deceased's depositions were taken. On July 8th Dr. Koch operated upon the deceased, and again on July 27th. The object of the first operation was to relieve the pressure on the brain, and that was successful, several pieces of broken bone and a clot of blood being removed. The object of the second operation was to prevent the spread of meningitis, which had set in, locally, two days after admission to the hospital; and became serious on July 25th. There was a chance of recovery, he thought, up to July 24th.

By Mr. Wood—The blow which caused the wound was not delivered from the front. It could have been caused by a heavy stick, and was the result of one blow. The bone of deceased's skull was unusually thin.

Sergt. Pincoff then gave evidence of arrest. On July 7th, at about 5.30 p.m., he arrested the three men together, at the Kowloon Naval Depot. They were in plain clothes, and when he arrested them, they were sitting with others outside the quarters. He cautioned the three men.

Frederick Ribeiro, 2, Barrow Terrace, Kowloon, said that on July 7th, about 4 p.m., he was standing at the door of the Club de Recreo when he heard a cry. On looking out he saw an Indian lying on the ground, and three other Indians striking him with sticks. He did not know any of the Indians, and could not say how they were dressed. When he saw the three Indians striking the other Indian he shouted out *was* (meaning stop) in Chinese. At this the three men who were using the sticks ran away in the direction of Yau-mai. The sticks which were being used were big walking sticks. When the men ran away in the direction of Yau-mai a Mr. Lopes gave him 15 cents to take a ricksha and report the matter to the police station. This he did.

Several more witnesses were called to say that they saw three Indians running towards the Naval Depot, but only one, an Indian dockyard constable was able to identify the men who were running. He said that the three men in the dock were the men he saw running towards the depot about 3.45 p.m.

Another Indian constable, who was on duty at the depot on the afternoon of July 7th said the three prisoners returned about 3.50 p.m., and Sergt. Jordan, of the Naval Police, said that the three prisoners left the depot together about 2.50 p.m.

Pa. Caygill said he received information of a fight having taken place in Nathan Road, about 4 p.m. The message was sent by Dr. Smalley, and witness went with an ambulance to Nathan Road. Near the entrance to the Club de Recreo, he found an Indian being attended to by Dr. Smalley. After Dr. Smalley had attended to the man he was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. Before being sent to the hospital the deceased made a statement to him, and in consequence of that witness ordered the arrest of two men, deceased being unable to remember the name of a third.

This was all the evidence for the Crown, and the prisoners were then committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions, Mr. d'Almada reserving his defence.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

GERMAN LOSSES "MUST BE COLOSSAL."

THE WAR SITUATION REVIEWED.

RUSSIA'S POSITION EXPLAINED CONFIDENT TONE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

DESPERATE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

FEROCIOUS HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writes as follows: The semi-winter weather continues. The low, leaden sky and dense drizzle is imposing the very maximum of difficulties upon the operations. Notwithstanding there has been much severe fighting in the past 24 hours. The Germans are manifestly seriously perturbed by our gaining so much high ground along the Pilleken Ridge. They launched several desperate counter-attacks, and although these were repeatedly checked by our intense artillery fire, yet at places they reached the stage of hand-to-hand fighting of a ferocious character. The Huns are clearly throwing in their best stormtroopers to try to retrieve the situation.

GERMAN BACK-SNIPING.

TUESDAY'S BATTLE.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing in the afternoon, and filling in the details of Tuesday's battle, says:—Infantry waves passed in the dark, undetected, parties of Germans crouching in shell-holes. Consequently, they suffered from back-sniping. He declares that the Germans often deliberately shot the wounded. The enemy unsuccessfully resorted to the device of wiring over shell holes. The fighting was very stiff at Hollebake. Machine-guns, advantageously placed, proved the greatest obstacle to the Germans, who declined to emerge from their concrete dug-outs. Consequently, their casualties were extremely heavy.

The correspondent mentions that the enemy frequently determinedly counter-attacked unsuccessfully at La Basse Ville, which is a very definite stepping-stone towards Lille. The correspondent also instances a number of splendid feats by airmen, who fought as low as 200 feet in consequence of the lowness of the clouds. He also pays a tribute to the wonderful efficiency of the medical organisation.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS

REPULSED BY BRITISH.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy, in the morning and afternoon, violently and unsuccessfully attempted to recover ground north-eastward of Ypres. Strong forces repeatedly attacked, regardless of the increasing severity of the losses, the positions between the Ypres-Roulers railway, and St. Julien. We, in every case, broke up and dispersed the advancing lines. We raided north-eastward of Gougeon Court, and inflicted many casualties.

HEAVY ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A communiqué says:—The bad weather continues in Belgium. There was great artillerying east of Brayennes and west of Craonne. A violent artillery struggle is proceeding on the left bank of the Meuse. The Germans, without result, re-attacked the sector of Avocourt Wood.

DOMINATING ARTILLERY WORK.

FRENCH AERIAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A communiqué says: The Belgian artillery is dominating the German artillery, whose activity is greater east and north of Bixchoote. We prevented any attempted attack and stopped two enemy attacks east of Cerny. There was reciprocal artillerying on the left of the Meuse. Between the 21st and 31st July we brought down 20 aeroplanes and two balloons, and caused 21 aeroplanes to descend. Ten flying squadrons threw 41,000 kilograms of projectiles over stations at Roulers, Metz, Thionville and elsewhere, besides on factories, cantonments, bixones and munition depots, causing considerable damage.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH ORGANISING NEW POSITIONS.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A communiqué says:—In Belgium there is persistent rain. Our troops continue to organise the positions won north of the Aisne. There is reciprocal artillery activity in the Craonne-Hurtelise sector. The Germans made an attack west of Cerny, but were repulsed. We took thirty prisoners. There is an artillery duel to the right of the Meuse.

ENEMY'S TEMPORARY SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: For forty-eight hours there has been incessant rain. The enemy, yesterday afternoon, succeeded, at great cost, in obtaining a foothold in our advanced positions near the Ypres-Roulers Railway. Our counter-attack drove him out at all points, completely re-establishing our former line. We successfully raided south-east of Hargicourt.

ALLIED CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed General Petain paying tribute to the ability and ardour of the French Army commanded by General Anthoine, whose success assured the Allied flank and largely contributed to today's success. General Petain replied:—The success of the combined attacks which you directed is shedding a fresh glory on the British flag and strengthens the mutual confidence of the Anglo-French armies.

TERRIFIC ARTILLERY.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters in Flanders, wiring on July 31st, says:—So terrific was our artillery activity that the Germans abandoned their first and second lines on the Yser Canal on July 28th, and allowed the French to occupy them. Their subsequent attempt to recover them was an utter failure. The ground where the French are consolidating is most flat and so wet that it is most difficult to entrench. Great shell craters fill with water under the eyes of the observers. The most notable feature of the battle was the appalling preparation, in accordance with General Petain's cherished idea that the Allied gunfire must be five times that of the Germans.

The same correspondent, wiring on August 1st, says that the battle maintains predominantly an artillery character. The hapless German infantry must have been practically unprotected, as dug-outs and even deep trenches are impossible in the water-logged country. Hence numbers dead are being found.

GUN-POWER.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—Our preponderance of gun-power enables us to keep up a steady barrage on the German rear through which reinforcement and reliefs have to come before an attack can be organised. The enemy artillery has been concentrating on sectors. The wretched weather prevents the airmen from directing the counter-battery work to any extent. It is very hard to get definite news of what is happening in the thunderous, crimson-tinted haze shrouding the battle front.

The fact is again illustrated that whatever side dominates in gun-power gets the fullest value out of its infantry. For example, on Tuesday our troops had comparatively little fighting but it was when the lay of the ground rendered effective artillery support difficult or impossible that the resistance was really stubborn.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed the enemy in Flanders everywhere in heavy fighting, frequently pushing forward our battle-lines by counter-attacks and taking several hundred prisoners. We repulsed five French attacks on the Chemin des Dames. The French fruitlessly attacked on the west bank of the Meuse. The prisoners captured yesterday now number 750.

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES.

PARIS, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a message to General Petain, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the war, expresses the Army's profound admiration of the French Army's magnificent courage. The bonds of friendship have been tightened by the certainty of final victory and triumph of a just cause. General Petain replied: The successes which have been obtained under your high command by the Anglo-French Armies gloriously testify the strength of the links which will unite the armies until a decision is secured.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

RUSSIANS ABANDONING POSITIONS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A Russian official wireless message states: Between the Zbruz and the Dniester, our troops abandoned positions to the north-west of Khotin and between the Dniester and the Puth. The enemy assumed the offensive along our bank of the Dniester and occupied a number of positions. We are retreating to the east and have fallen back west of the Putna River. We drove back the enemy near Moldavia and took 154 prisoners. We fell back slightly in the region of Mounts Paucha and Laminlelu.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRAVERY IN THE FIELD.

AWARD OF V. C.'S.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The following have been awarded V. C.'s:—Second Lieut. J. S. DUNVILLE, late of the Dragoons. He set a magnificent example of courage, determination and devotion to duty when in charge of a party who were destroying barbed wire. Despite being severely wounded, he took up an exposed protecting position ensuring the success of the raid. He has since succumbed to his wounds.

Second Lieut. T. H. B. MAUVE, of the Artillery. Under intense artillerying he repaired, unaided, a telephone wire, enabling his own battery to open fire. Subsequently he prevented disaster by extinguishing a fire in the ammunition dump, regardless of risk from gas-shells, which he knew were there.

Second Lieut. F. B. WEARNE, late of the Essex Regt. In attacking he gained the objective and, by magnificent daring, maintained the position. Seeing a critical situation he jumped the parapet of the trench, firing and bombing the enemy and throwing them back in disorder. He remained directing operations, despite being severely wounded. Subsequently he was mortally hit.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

WAR AIMS.

PARIS, August 3rd.

In the Chamber, M. Ribot, replying to interpellations criticising the Government's policy, re-emphasized the necessity for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, and compensation for the damage done by Germans in France. He declared that Socialists, by going to Stockholm, would be merely mandatories of the Kaiser. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 392 votes to 61.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

AMSTERDAM, August 3rd.

A message from Berlin says that the Government has protested to Spain against the submarine decree.

AMERICAN LABOUR TO IGNORE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Anglo-French Trade Unionists, Mr. Appleton and Mr. Joubaux respectively, telegraphed Mr. Gompers asking whether the American Federation of Labour would be represented at the Stockholm conference.

They received a reply in the negative.

WHY M. LACAZE RESIGNED.

PARIS, August 3rd.

M. Lacaze resigned because he objected to the demand of the Chamber that the Navy Committee be empowered to inquire into naval matters.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

PARIS, August 3rd.

M. Teyssie Cochlin, Foreign Under Secretary, has resigned.

THE FINNISH DIET.

PETROGRAD, August 3rd.

The Government has ordered the dissolution of the Finnish Diet, and has fixed the new elections for two months' hence.

ALLIES' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Mr. Lloyd George, Count Sonnino, General Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law and the Russian representatives have left for the south-west coast to attend the Allies' Conference.

LOOKING AFTER BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The Government has appointed representatives from the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, and the commercial community, to promote trade between the British Empire and Belgium.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The Foreign Minister has circulated the Allies. He declares that the necessary steps have been taken to restore the combat strength of the armies. The Government will not be deterred by any difficulties from prosecuting the war to a final triumph for the principles of the Russian Revolution, knowing that their liberty and that of all mankind depends upon it. Reorganised and regenerated armies will, at the appointed hour, resume the onward march of victory.

THE OUTLOOK EXPLAINED.

PETROGRAD, August 2nd.

The circular states:—The moment has come when new and grave misfortunes are threatening Russia, and we consider it our duty to give the Allies, who have shared with us our burden and trials of the past, a firm and definite explanation of our view-point regarding the conduct of the war. The greatness of the task of the Russian Revolution corresponds in magnitude with the upheaval it has caused in the life of the entire governmental system, and it could not be effected without serious disorders. Nevertheless, Russia is convinced that there was no other means of safety than continued common action at the front with the Allies in an offensive. We have encouraged insurmountable obstacles both at the front and in the interior. Enemy agents made use of criminal propaganda, and irresponsible elements were provoked to revolt in Petrograd. Part of the troops at the front were seduced by the same propaganda and forgot their duty to their country. This facilitated the enemy in piercing the front, but the Russian people have shown an unshakable will that the revolt shall be crushed and the organizers brought to justice. The Government intends to bring to a successful end the task of establishing an administration capable of meeting all dangers and guiding the country along the path of regeneration. The country will continue with renewed courage, the great work of restoration and preparation for the coming campaign. We are on the threshold of the fourth year of war, and we firmly believe that Russian citizens will combine all their efforts in defending their beloved country against the enemy. We are convinced that the retreat of our armies is only temporary, and that they will victoriously finish the great work for which they were compelled to take up arms.

NEW GENERALISSIMO.

PETROGRAD, August 2nd.

General Brusilov has resigned and General Korniloff has been appointed Generalissimo. General Tcheremissoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South-Western Front.

BRITAIN AND STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fox and others, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that no Government representative would attend the Stockholm Conference, and it did not depend on the Government, but upon the Labour Party, whether they approved of such a conference. Personally he hoped they would not, and probably the Government would not allow anyone to attend the Conference, but, in any case, the question would be most carefully considered.

PARIS PASSPORTS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the passports for Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were endorsed on July 26th for France at the request of Mr. Henderson. The War Cabinet was informed and decided that it would not be right to withhold the passports in the circumstances.

THE MILITARY SITUATION INTERESTING SUMMING UP.

LONDON, August 2nd.

General Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the General Staff, summed up the situation to a Press representative as follows:—In Flanders, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is pursuing his plans in confining operations to fixed objectives, determined by the power of artillery, thus gaining ground with a minimum of casualties. On one-third of the front of the present attack, namely the south, we have not secured all we wanted. On one third, namely the extreme north, we went beyond our objectives, but in the centre for six hundred yards we did not quite reach our objectives. We had six times as many troops engaged as the French, and the English units outnumbered the overseas units by four to one.

The situation in Galicia has placed greater burdens on the rest of the Allies and the war has been lengthened. In the broadest strategic aspect the Russian front is so wide that it would take a very big break to affect materially the situation of the whole front which there is no reason to anticipate, provided the Russians hold now, but further retreats may affect the rest of the front. The most we can hope for now is that the Russians will get together and reorganise. I do not expect an effective offensive for some time. The Roumanian movement is part of the Russian offensive. The Army has definitely recovered and shown that it can act effectively. But it would not be prudent to anticipate big efforts by Roumania while Russia is unable to co-operate.

GOVERNMENT AND SILVER.

PRESENT METHODS APPROVED.

LONDON, August 1st.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Gershon Stewart, as to whether the Government would arrange for the purchase of all silver requirements whatsoever, either through the Bank of England or special committees of bankers, Mr. Bonar Law said in view of the high price, and in order to co-ordinate Government requirements, the present practice was for representatives of Departments requiring silver for themselves or the Allied Governments to meet weekly and settle in consultation with bankers, the total Government purchases required for the ensuing week. That procedure worked well, and there was no reason to alter it.

BRAVE COLONIALS

AWARD OF V. C.'S.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Stirring stories of extraordinary gallantry and heroism are related in the Gazette in connection with the latest Victoria Cross awards, which include six to men of Imperial Regiments, two to Australians, one to a New Zealander and one to a Canadian. The following are typical cases:—Captain R. C. CHRYSE, of the Australians. During an attack in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, after all the officers had been wounded and the company had suffered very heavy casualties, he, single-handed, located two machine-guns and, despite a continuous fire from them, bombed and killed both crews. He re-organised the remnants of the company, which gained the original objective. Finally, he fell wounded.

Lance Corporal S. FAIRCLIFF, of the New Zealand Forces.—The assaulting troops were checked by a heavy fire, when he dashed forward to head his section. Although wounded, he went into our own barrage and personally bombed and destroyed a machine-gun crew. He then attacked a second gun, killing the crew of twelve, thereby saving his own and other units. His magnificent courage ensured the capture of the objective.

THE POTSDAM COUNCIL MEETING.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, in connection with the Potsdam Council meeting of July 5th, 1914, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government's information indicated that the Central Powers in July, 1914, decided on a policy which in their opinion would almost certainly lead to war against Russia and consequently against France.

ALLIED SHIPPING.

LONDON, August 2nd.

During the week ending July 29th, the Italian shipping arrivals were 610 and the sailings 536. The sinkings were four small sailing ships.

The French arrivals were 1,063 and the sailings 1,072. The sinkings were two over and one under 1,900 tons.

U. S. LOANS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.

The Government has loaned to Britain and France thirty-seven and thirty-two millions sterling respectively to cover their needs in American markets during August.

FRENCH NAVAL MINISTER RESIGNS.

PARIS, August 2nd.

Admiral Lacaze, the Minister for the Navy, has resigned.

HOME RACING.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Oaks resulted as follows:—
Sunny Jane 1
Dindon 2
Moravia 3
Eleven ran; won by half a length, four lengths separating second and third. The betting was:—4 to 1 Sunny Jane; 7 to 4 Dindon; 100 to 8 Moravia. The place betting was:—5 to 2 Moravia; others proportionate.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

LI YUAN-HUNG REFUSES PRESIDENCY.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

Li Yuan-hung has returned to his house to meet Feng Kuo-chung, who has persuaded him to resume the Presidency. Li Yuan-hung refused, but he was not allowed to leave Peking, and after the meeting, he went into hospital.

GERMAN-CHINESE BANK.

The German-Chinese bank has suspended payment.

A SOLDIER FAMILY.

An account of the funeral of a Crimean officer veteran at South Sea recently included the following passage:—The fast dwindling ranks of the Crimean Veterans' Association was evidenced by the presence of only one veteran, Gunner Tom Pitt, R.M.A., who wore his active service honours.

It is of interest to know that the Crimean veteran referred to is the father of Sergt. Tom Pitt, of the Hongkong Police Force. Sergt. Pitt has two brothers over 50 years of age at present serving in the R.M.A., and a third brother, close upon 50 years of age, has recently been invalided out of the same regiment as the result of sustaining a broken arm by being thrown from his horse. For ten years, also, Sergt. Pitt was in the R.M.A.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

NO SERIOUS CRIME AND NO ACTUAL WANT.

In his report on the northern district of the new territories for the year 1916, Mr. S. B. C. Ross says:—

IGNORANCE OF THE WAR.
The war continued to exercise practically no influence on the people of the district. There are no local newspapers from which they could follow the course of events, even if they could read, which the vast majority of them cannot. The only purveyors of war news are the occasional foreign and Chinese papers, and it is probable that their views on the war are not very illuminating. With the exception of kerosene, the war does not affect the price of local commodities.

INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING.
There has, however, been a considerable increase in the cost of living. I estimate that the cost of living in Tai Po market is now 50 per cent. higher than it was ten years ago. Prices which one of my clerks rented ten years ago at \$4 a month now cost \$7.00. Pork is six cents a catty dearer than it was and the cost of rice has gone up 2 cents a catty. Fish, owing to the railway, has become dear and difficult to get. All good fish goes to Hongkong by train and if one wishes to buy good fish locally it can only be obtained at Hongkong prices. Wages have also risen. The accountant of a shop in the market who used to receive a salary of \$150 a year with board and lodging now receives \$200, and the wages of coolies have also increased. There can be no doubt that there is more money in the Territory than there used to be ten years ago, and the largely increased sales of aerated waters and foreign cigarettes point to a general rise in the standard of luxury.

A PAID WOMAN.

The first crop of rice was fair, but the second crop partially failed; in all districts the failure was about 30 per cent. of the crop and in some amounted to as much as 40 per cent. Landlords had in consequence to reduce their rents and the managers of loan associations in which payment is made in padi did not call for any biddings after the second crop, this is always a certain sign of a bad year, for it means that the people have to spare padi with which to pay their contributions to the loan association. The failure of the second crop was partly due to lack of rain and partly to the appearance of a minute worm which destroyed the crop. I tried to obtain specimens of this pest but was unfortunately too late to do so. The animal is well-known by name, but is said not to have appeared in the district for fifty years. Whether he is really an arithmetical monster, as some affirm, and reap money with regularity at the second crop every fifty years, I am unable to say, but he is a gourmet and feeds only on the best variety of padi, the stalk of which he attacks and causes it to become blighted and unable to bear a head of grain.

NO SERIOUS CRIME AND NO ACTUAL WANT.
On the whole in spite of the bad crop, it may be said that the year was prosperous. The Crown rent and other dues were paid without a murmur and with practically no arrears, and as far as the people of the territory were concerned there was no serious crime and no actual want.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General at 4:35 p.m. yesterday:—
"Cyclone or typhoon, east of Hoshi Channel; direction unknown."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN FOR THE FRONT.

Charlie Chaplin, credited with being the highest salaried comedian in the world, has been forced to forego signing a new contract with the Mutual Film Corporation because of the war situation. He received notice from the British Consul at Los Angeles that the Empire was seeking all its subjects of military age for war and he promptly registered. Chaplin was born in England and is still a British subject.

The First Line of Defence against Ill-Health.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS
are an efficient,
reliable, and safe
remedy, placed on
the market at a price
within the reach of
all. The Pills being
sugar coated, are
pleasant to take, and
retain their full
medicinal properties.
They are packed in
amber coloured
bottles—not in cheap
wooden or pasteboard
boxes—and are thus
always fresh and
clean, impervious to
moisture, unaffected
by climatic con-
ditions, and do not
deteriorate by keep-
ing as do all liquid
medicines do.

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK Co., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Parrington Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

Known as the

**" OLD
SQUARE"
WHISKY.**

ESTABLISHED:

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO..
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

TEA, INDIGO
FIBRES
BARKS
OILSEED
HIDES & SKINS
RUBBER, DRUGS
COTTON, WOOL
ORES, MICA
GUMS, AND
GENERAL
PRODUCE

PRODUCE
KEYMER, SON & CO..
(Import Dept.) Whitefriars, Lond
"Keymer, London." Est. 18

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG

On the Day preceding the Departure of
the English Mails from the Year of the
Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free
Coinage of Silver

FROM 1853 TO 1900

**RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),
and other Useful Information.**

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office
or Local Booksellers.

DAI NIPPON



SOLE AGENTS,
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
 Tel. No. 230 or 165.



TOILET WATER

...and the

✱

Belmont

of Imitations.

—

1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 26

RIGAUD & C^e

PERFUMERS

1, rue Vivienne,
Paris-France

and Ointment
Will quickly restore your skin
to health and beauty.

Sample Each Free by Post
With 32-p. Skin Book, (80sp to cleanse
and Ointment to heal.) For samples add
post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Char-
terhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.



CLARK'S
R. 41.
PILLS.

[illegible]

had occasion to write attempt made by the Fr Committee to instil a scientific welding work

erman in their complex education. He was info

formed that in the he paid.

WILLIAM THE MURDERER. HIS DAILY REPRIEVE. GERMAN PRISONER'S AVOWAL.

A wounded English officer had much to say to an interviewer who asked him for his impressions of the situation on the Western Front, and his opinion seemed to be that if the people at home really knew what rapid progress is actually being made by the Allies they would be greatly astonished. But one of the most interesting things he had to relate was his meeting with a German who was taken prisoner at the time he himself was wounded and who carried him some distance back before the ambulance men took charge of him. This German was a very different kind of man from the ordinary, and gave his views on the war and its long-deferred but inevitable outcome with complete candour and detachment. He had resided for some years in America, but when the war threatened he was on a visit to London, and, afraid of being interned, he had been taking out papers as an American subject, he crossed over to the Continent, and found his way into his native land. It was only last year, when the Somme push began, that he was compelled to join up. The following are the statements he made to the wounded British officer, who wrote them down from memory the same evening when he was in the clearing station.

This war is the greatest crime the world has ever seen. The crimes that made the French Revolution are nothing if you compare them with the crimes of the bourgeoisie who are running Germany to-day and keeping this war going. They were only thieves and brigands when they began it, and thought they'd bring it off, but now they're the bloodiest murderers by wholesale that the world even produced. There never was anything like it before. They know perfectly well they've lost the war; they've known for months that the last chances they ever had have gone. But they are frightened of their own miserable skins to admit it and call a halt; and because they are frightened of what the people might do when they learned the truth they keep the thing going, and sacrifice many thousands of Germans every single day and millions of money. For what? To shield the reputations of a handful of princes and politicians. It's the greatest crime the world has ever known. Here on this front our people are being killed like flies. Your artillery kills them in bunches. There isn't a minute of the day but legs and arms are being blown off. Our men would gladly give themselves up to end it, but you know they cannot. When there seems to be a chance there is always an officer or N.C.O. about. It is not only your guns that kill many Germans fall every day with German bullets in them. They are driven like dogs to the fighting. And to what end? Because our cursed Kaiser and the creatures we call statesmen are afraid of their lives for what will happen to them when the people know it's all up.

A PEOPLE HELPLESS AS SLAVES.

But plenty of them know it now. Many knew before ever I was forced to join up. And perhaps I never should have been made to join if I had known less and never said a word of what I did know. I talked a little of what I knew. And that is enough. In Germany to-day the man who will tell the truth must be hustled out of the way. That is why I see no hope for Germany; because those left in the country have no spirit; can do nothing. All the strength of the country, such as it is, is in the fighting lines—helpless as slaves. The others, there in Germany, they are slaves—starving, starving quietly, never daring to say a word. The few who speak soon find themselves hustled into the front line, and no more is heard of them. They go on paying the price—thousands of lives every day—every single day. The Central Powers' casualties now must be a hundred thousand a week. And all for what? The crazy dreams of a few bankers and merchants, and the cowardly fears of a few politicians and of the Hohenzollerns. They say the Hapsburgs, too; but the Austrians would be thankful to make peace to-morrow, if they cannot. They are as much sacrificed by Berlin as we poor devils are here on the front. All the bloody slaughter of this war, with its millions of money and thousands of lives lost—every single day—what keeps it going long after it has been finally decided is not the will of nations. No, it is the murderous criminality and cowardice of a little handful of men in Berlin who never have been anything but a pest in Europe.

Is not that the greatest crime the world has ever known? And is it not strictly true? Does any sane German suppose the appointed end can be altered when the whole New World is ranged against Germany as well as the Old? They know all about the hundred million men in the States; and the millions of money; the innumerable factories and shipyards. They know that America can put hundreds of thousands of fresh troops on this front next spring, and that the exhaustion of Germany long before then will be frightful. It is frightful now; it has been frightful for a year and more. They know it all, and brute devils that they are, they choose to keep the awful slaughter going, not because they hope it can alter the end but for what you call "wait and see." Because they fear to face to-day what they can put off till to-morrow, at the cost of another few thousand decent lives, another few millions of money. Never before since the world began has a twentieth part of such suffering been allowed to continue day after day and month after month to protect a handful of exalted criminals from general recognition of their crimes. The Russian people rose and smashed the bonds that bound them. Yes; but not our people. Our tyrants have been clever. It was only the bodies of the Russian people that were fettered. Their minds were free. No German mind, in Germany, has been free since 1870. The Berlin criminals have seen too well to that. Our people think they have been well educated. So they have—very well, very carefully—for just what they are.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGLISH FREEMASONRY. A BI-CENTENARY.

[BY ALBERT F. CALVERT, P.M.]

Freemasonry exists in all civilised countries, and its Grand Lodges are to be met with in every corner of the world, but the supreme authority of the craft in England, which is now celebrating its bi-centenary, is acknowledged to be the mother of Grand Lodges. The occasion is commemorative of an event which would be regarded as belonging to ancient history, but it is a comparatively modern occurrence in the annals of an Order which has its origin in the undated genesis of civilisation. Tradition traces the progress of Masonry through all the ages, but it is a matter of historic fact that it was waiting to extinction in England at the end of the seventeenth century, and might by this time have been as dead as Queen Anne but for the "revival" which the brethren have just been celebrating. In the calm which followed the Treaty of Utrecht and the accession of George I., the Four Old Masters, who were meeting at London constituted themselves a Grand Lodge, and elected "Mr. Antony Sayer, Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons," at an annual assembly and feast, held on June 23rd, 1717, at the Goose and Gridiron alehouse, St. Paul's churchyard. The members of these four lodges were few and undistinguished, but to them is due the honour of reviving the old usages of the Order, of drawing up a Book of Constitutions, and instituting, in a promiscuous fashion, the practice of charity which has since been developed into the greatest benevolent organisation of this or any other time.

In 1793, four years after the formation of Grand Lodge, when Dr. William Stukeley applied for admission into the society, it was with difficulty that a sufficient number of Masons could be found in London to perform the initiation ceremony, but in that year the election of John, Duke of Montagu, to the Masonic Throne was followed by an immediate accession to popularity. "Ingenious men of all faculties and stations," including many noblemen, "earnestly requested to be made Masons," and the fraternity developed so rapidly in numbers and power that in 1798 the first (and last) Duke of Wharton became a Mason and intrigued himself into the Grand Mastership for the purpose of enlisting the support of the Order to the cause of the Old Pretender. But although the majority of the brethren of the period appear to have had leanings to Toryism, they were inflexible in their adherence to the non-political principles of the society, and this first and only attempt to seduce a Freemason from their loyalty to the reigning house ended in complete failure.

From the installation of the Duke of Montagu—the first of an unbroken line of nobles and princes who have since succeeded each other in the Grand Chair—the great majority of the most eminent Englishmen of the past 200 years have worn the collar and apron of the fraternity. Savants and scientists, antiquaries and divines, fellows of the learned societies, soldiers, statesmen, and followers of the arts—all have contributed to the dignity and utility of the craft. A society of such numerical magnitude must be pregnant with potentiality for good or evil, and it is merely to state a truism to say that Freemasonry has ever been a power for good. The four Papal Bulls that were launched against Masonry between 1738 and 1825, may be regarded as the last remnants of a groundless suspicion of the purposes underlying Masonic doctrine and practices. In 1793 the Marquis Townshend avowed that the heresies of the society must be of a very harmless nature, "because, as much as mankind loved mischief, nobles ever betrayed them." But George I.'s Secretary of State failed to appreciate the fact that it was upon its active beneficence rather than its passive inoffensiveness that the greatness of the craft was founded. Its benevolence has become a household word, but the general and somewhat vague appreciations of this aspect of Masonry may be accentuated by the recital of a few facts and figures.

Masonic charity was first regulated in 1794, when a committee was appointed to collect and administer the General Charity. That institution, now known as the Board of Benevolence, has been one of the most active departments of Grand Lodge ever since its foundation. In 1798 was founded the Masonic Institution for Girls. It was followed ten years later by the Masonic Institution for Boys. Thirty-seven years elapsed before the project for the erection of an asylum for aged Masons was inaugurated in 1835. These three great Masonic charities have been organised and maintained on a scale that has never been approached by any other private benevolent enterprise. Nearly 4,000 sons of Freemasons have received the benefits of the Boys' Institution since its formation; no fewer than 868 daughters of Freemasons are being educated and provided for by the Girls' Institution to-day, and among the 1,347 male and female annuitants of the asylum an aggregate sum of nearly £50,000 is annually distributed. Apart from their regular and assured incomes, the contributions for these three charities in this third year of the war amounted to nearly £155,000.

It might be considered by cynics that Freemasonry is a form of insurance against material reverses, but it is incontrovertibly true that its vast membership is inspired by the desire to confer rather than to receive benefits.—Daily Telegraph.

doing now; for the blindest and more damnable kind of slavery the world has ever seen; for a slavery in which the will of the masters must be paid for daily by the victims; victims, taught to bare their own throats to the knife on the word of command. If your armies could reach Germany itself the slavery might end suddenly. But Germany to-day is one vast prison full of starving slaves who cannot lift a hand to help themselves, and that it will remain while William the Murderer can go on buying a daily reprieve for his own miserable family in return for the blood of ten thousand of his slaves. Thank God I am out of it!—Morning Post.

THE STOCKHOLM PLOT. EFFECT OF THE FRENCH REDUFF.

The German newspapers recently devoted their attention almost entirely to the Stockholm campaign. Just when hope that the German intrigue had succeeded was at its highest the news of the French Government's decision came like a bombshell. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* said in a depressed leading article:

The French Government has not dared to give the representatives of the French Social Democracy passports for the Stockholm Conference. The French Government has not dared; that is how one must characterize its decision. One can wait with interest to see what impression Ribot's refusal will produce in Socialist circles; they must at least feel some shame at seeing themselves, as citizens of a Republic, refused a freedom which is granted to the subjects of monarchies.

Similarly, the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* wrote:

"So the Ribot Ministry does not dare to permit the Socialists even the loosest contact with German Social Democrats. How and the conscience of the French Government must be when—apart from Wilson and Lansing—the only Power among the belligerents to take this action—it does not shrink from assuming the disgrace of an absolutist compulsion of conscience. Comparison with what has happened in Germany and Austria-Hungary contains a bitter lesson for the credulous admirers of the supposed French ideal of freedom."

PREMATURE REJOICINGS.

German disappointment was all the more bitter because, after the reports that the French Socialists had decided to go to Stockholm and that the British Government had decided to grant passports, the German Press had made little attempt to hide its glee. The *Vorwärts* had ventured upon an article called "Germania and Frenchmen." It is a patronising explanation of the "mistakes" of the French Socialists, who had hitherto failed to appreciate the "military necessity" of Germany's invasion of France and Russia, and it is a suggestion that bygones may now be bygones. The conclusion is as follows:—In one respect the German Social Democracy and the French Social Democrats are alike. They have both given the lie to the calumny that they were traitors to their people and country, and so they have carved new steps for their upward progress. If they now both succeed in restoring the longed-for peace to their countries which they saved from disaster, they will both create for themselves such a position as peace would not have brought them in decades of work.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT "AFRAID."

Just as the French Government was taunted with "not daring" to grant passports, the British Government was taunted with "not daring" to refuse passports.

The English always know how to put a good face on a bad business. At first they wanted to have nothing to do with the Stockholm Conference, the Labour parties refused to take part, and the Government threatened to refuse passes to any persons who might want to travel to Sweden on their own account. Now that they have been compelled by the decisions of the Russian workmen to take a different course they attempt to make the best of an extremely undesirable affair. That is why they declare that nothing pleases them better than that as much information as possible should be carried to Russia, information, of course, about Germany, and not, for example, about England!

The *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* wrote:

The long and the short of it is that the English Government does not dare to refuse MacDonald and Jowett, the representatives of the Independent Labour Party, the journey to the conference arranged by the Russian Socialists, and presumably also to the Socialists Conference which is shortly to meet in Stockholm. It is obvious that the Government gave this permission only with reluctance and under outside pressure, and it wraps the permission up in an unctuous declaration, which, in the usual fashion, denounces Germany as the author of the war.

The *Vorwärts* gave great prominence to an article published at Copenhagen, in which M. Hørgberg proclaimed the success of his operations, and said that the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates had forced the adoption of their formula. It was added:—It has been proved that the road to France is by way of Russia. And now the road to England will be by way of France. Now that the Socialists of America (sic), Italy, Germany, and Austria have associated themselves with the idea of a congress the Socialists of England will not be able to hold back.

METHOD OF NEGOTIATION: NON-SOCIALIST HOPE.

In an earlier article called "Paris-Stockholm" the *Vorwärts* had rejoiced over the "thoroughly difficult situation" of M. Ribot, and had explained as follows that, if once the French could be got to Stockholm, the conditions of meeting would not matter:—

It is not clear from the text of the French decision whether the French Socialists are willing to negotiate directly with the Germans. But after all, it is only a question of form whether the neutral interpreter, who will be necessary in any case, negotiations with both parties together, or whether one party enters the hall when the other has left it. What the French and Germans have to say to one another they can say even by this method.

The attitude of non-Socialist organs is both attractive and entertaining. They have to profess mild anxiety about German Socialist diplomacy, but it is so mild as to amount in effect to approval. In an article on "The Importance of the Stockholm Conference" the *Cologne* (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE VIRTUES OF A GREAT COMMANDER. AN AMERICAN EXPERT ON THE NELSON TOUCH.

Admiral Bradley Fiske, of the United States Navy, who has won distinction as an inventor and an author, contributes an article to *Land and Water* on "The Nelson Touch," in which he describes the characteristics of Nelson, as a leader of men, which should be found in all great commanders. He says:—

The characteristic of Nelson which the world at large seems to appreciate the least, but without which Nelson would not have been Nelson and Nelson's successes would not have been attained, was Nelson's personal unselfishness. Insistent as he was that all honours and rewards should be accorded which he thought to be his due, that insistence was not for the benefit of Nelson the man, but for the proper recognition of Nelson the admiral. No man ever risked human lives more daringly than Admiral Nelson; no man was ever kinder or gentler in daily life than Horatio Nelson. He risked other lives as he risked his own, and he credited every man under his command with the same willingness to sacrifice his life, if need be, as he, Nelson, felt willing to sacrifice his life.

A PASSION FOR GLORY.

"Personally unselfish to an extreme extent; loyal to the flag he fought for; eager with all the passion of his soul, not for wealth, not for material possessions of any kind, but for glory and, even more, for honour; possessing the faculty for friendship in a rare degree; affectionately devoted to the officers and men with whom he served; morally and physically brave; apprehending with trained skill all tactical and strategic situations as they arose; physically weak at all periods of his life, and during the latter years hampered with a blind eye and a painful amputated arm, he so idealised the people about him, and so invested them in his imagination with his own rare and beautiful traits, that they seemed to him almost a part of himself, in such a kindly way did he regard them, and so wholly did he trust them."

"The effect of this spirit in him was to impart in a measure the same spirit to all; so that every man, from the highest to the lowest, had but one enemy, and that was the enemy of the country. Every man knew that so long as he did his duty as well as he knew how, no matter what mistakes he might make, or how weak he might be, Nelson would be his friend."

"Thus it happened that the officers and men of Nelson's fleet were, as he said, a band of brothers; that all were united in the common cause, with a common will and a common spirit. Thus it happened that their leader was to them an inspiration actually sublime; that Nelson's devotion and Nelson's unselfishness and Nelson's heroism entered into every man. Thus it happened that these qualities seemed to enter into even Nelson's ships, and that they advanced with conscious valour against the foe, and received with conscious fortitude the wounds their shot inflicted. Thus it happened that officers and men and ships were vivified with the spirit of all that is fine in war, and that naught was needed on Trafalgar Day but the final Nelson touch."

Gazette argued that French and British opposition had been broken down by the conviction that "Russian patience would be exhausted if the French and English made any further obstacles to the attempt to find a way out." The *Cologne Gazette* "cannot blame" the Socialists for their journey to Stockholm because it "believes that the wishes of millions of good Germans accompany them." It only advises great caution in facing "the missionaries of the 'Western Powers' in such a dangerous atmosphere. In spite of the 'dangers,' it has to be admitted that 'in none of the belligerent countries has the Stockholm idea found, even among the non-Socialist circles of the population, such an unprejudiced and even friendly appreciation as it has found in Germany and among her Allies.'"

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The German Press is now paying the most respectful attention to the *Manchester Guardian*, says the *Times*. The *Vorwärts* paraphrases a notorious telegram from Petrograd, in which the *Manchester Guardian* is meaning that "if England does not agree to the peace which the Russian democracy desires, and which is to be no separate peace, the *Entente* is threatened with the danger of collapse." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* paraded the "war aims" of the *Manchester Guardian*, and said:—

"The opinion of a journal which is now the most important Liberal journal in England deserves attention. To some extent the *Manchester Guardian* bases its demand for a revision of war aims upon the fact that an approximation to the Russian democracy is necessary in order to maintain the *Entente*. No doubt these diplomatic considerations play a great part, but, on the other hand, the insistence upon the necessity of remaining at one with Russia is probably intended also to some extent to cloak the journal's advocacy of a diminution of the former aims, because otherwise the fury of the English Chauvinists might accuse it of having been bought by Germany. Such experiences are not unknown."

Finally, it should be observed that the German public is being told every day that the fundamental cause of the Russian Revolution is "the German victory." The Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* ends a jubilant article on this subject:—

For many decades revolution has worked in Russia under the surface, but was held down by the power of Tsarism. The German victory removed this obstacle. They tore away the pillars which still held up the rotten structure, and now the German people stands before the collapsed Colossus in the proud conviction: "We have brought it down."

INDIGESTION

Biliousness-Flatulence

These distressing ailments and a great many other troubles besides, arise from a disordered state of the stomach, liver and bowels, and can only be banished by restoring these organs to proper working order so that they can digest food thoroughly and naturally. Indigestion and its attendant miseries yield to Mother Seigel's Syrup.

YIELD TO MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

This popular remedy contains medicinal extracts and other ingredients, which tone up the stomach, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the action of the bowels, and thus restore these organs to healthful activity. Thousands of people, avoid indigestion and all its consequences just by taking thirty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals. Their appetite is improved, they eat without fear of pain to follow, and the whole system benefits accordingly. Their pleasant experience may be yours, if you take Mother Seigel's Syrup.

THE IDEAL DIGESTIVE TONIC




THE SWAN FOUNT PEN,

DEFIES HEAT

Its perfect fit and scientific construction preventing that annoying clogging and evaporation of the ink which attends the use of the old-fashioned dip pen or the cheap and nasty type of fountain pen. The "Swan" has a perfect ink-feed, is fitted with a gold nib iridium tipped, does not leak, and is easily filled and cleaned.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.



SOLD BY ALL JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.
MABLE, TODD & Co.,
Manufacturers, LONDON.

JOHNNIE WALKER


You can't tell a whisky by its looks.
You can by the look of its label.

The following labels are your protection against immature whisky:—

JOHNNIE WALKER
"White" Label, Over 4 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Red" Label, Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label, Over 15 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality. Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World. To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China: CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO., Hongkong Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilmarnock, Scotland.



VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

Without pure blood health is impossible.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Without pure blood health is impossible.

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective action and blood impurities, whether caused by overwork, dissipation or other influences. It stimulates, purifies, and builds up the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies the blood, and in so doing, restores the system to its normal state.

It is a fact that the blood is the life of the body, and that it is the blood that carries the life-giving force to every part of the body. If the blood is impure, the body is impure, and if the body is impure, the mind is impure. Vetarzo Blood Medicine is the only medicine that purifies

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPERESS OF RUSSIA.
30,825 tons displacement. 30,825 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 11,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:
HONGKONG—MAMBA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
J. E. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BAGGAGES, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
E. V. D. FARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STRAITS TO SAIL
MANILA SHANGHAI HAIPHONG MANILA
"LOONGSANG" Saturday, 4th Aug., 3 p.m.
"ESANG" Wednesday, 8th Aug., 12 p.m.
"TAKSANG" Friday, 10th Aug., 7 a.m.
"YUENSANG" Saturday, 11th Aug., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Changhai.
UNDERSEA TRADING COMPANY—Passengers are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. "CHINA"
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
SEPT. 5-NOV. 16, 1917.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. V. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Primer's Building, Ice House Street.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
Sunday after Trinity, 5th August, 1917.
Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.).
(Full Choir). Responses, Psalms, 155, 152 and 151.
Benedictus, Lauds, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53.
N.B.—Psalms 155, 152 and 151 in unison.
Hymns 165, 166, 167, 168 and 169 in unison.
God Save the King. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evensong 6 p.m.
Responses, Psalms, Magnificat, Hallelujah, Nunc Dimittis, Follies, Hymns, 217, 281 and 294.
N.B.—Psalms 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 in unison; Psalm 28, verses 1, 2, 3 and 4 in unison; Psalm 29, verses 1, 2, 3 and 4 in unison.
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
5th Aug., 1917. Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 and 11. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Psalms, 155, 152 and 151. Psalms, 5th morning, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
5th Aug., 1917. Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 and 11. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Psalms, 155, 152 and 151. Psalms, 5th morning, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
ANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 6th Aug. D'light.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 7th Aug. Noon.
HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 7th Aug. 10 A.M.
ANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 7th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 8th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANFUNG"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th Aug. D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

"HAIKON"	Capt. A. E. Hodges	TUESDAY	7th Aug. at Noon.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	10th Aug. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAIR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10th	Str. from Colombo	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is	about	about	about	about
	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. P. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	SADO MARU	THURSDAY, 23rd
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shinobe	15,500 Aug. at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI	SHIDZUKA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 12th
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Noma	12,500 Sept. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY, 17th
	Capt. Soyeda	13,500 Aug. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIYO MARU	THURSDAY, 9th
	Capt. Takano	12,500 Aug. at 11 A.M.
	KITANO MARU	SUNDAY, 20th
	Capt. Cope	16,000 Aug. at 11 A.M.

KOBE	TAISHO MARU	THURSDAY, 16th
	Capt. Ogawa	8,000 Aug.
	ASAKI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 22nd
	Capt. Kozaki	8,000 Aug.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

Tel. Phone Nos. 222 and 233

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST, AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
FENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIHON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KORSA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building, 67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez,
Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 12th Aug.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

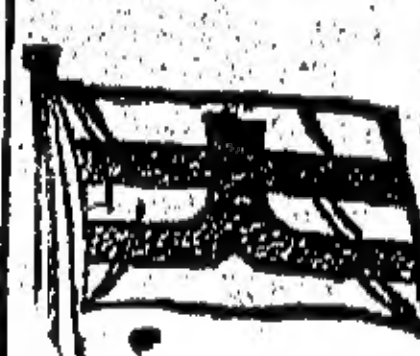
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building,



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU"	MONDAY, 6th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 20th Aug. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 9th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

[INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES]

24 PAGES]

